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RED ARMIES LAUNCH NEW MASS ATTACKS IN LOWER VISTULA

Severe Fighting Raging on Both Sides of Grosswollental; Germans Lose Stargard

Domei

BERLIN, March 5.—A new mass Soviet attack was initiated west of the lower Vistula on both sides of Grosswollental. In their first onslaught the Soviets were able to make a few penetrations west of the lower Vistula. Fighting is continuing there at present. Also on other focal points in West Prussia and Pomerania mobile battle continued with undiminished force in the area east of Stettin. The town of Stargard was lost after fierce street fighting. Northwest of Stargard the Soviets succeeded in advancing farther northwest toward Naugard. From East Prussia continuation of vain Soviet attempts to force a breakthrough is reported.

The second focal point in Pomerania is still in the Rummelsburg-Koeslin area. Grim fighting in this area increased in the past 24 hours, but at present no details are available on the situation.

On the Silesian front larger scale fighting took place only at Lauban in the course of which the German infantry and tanks were able to hold and expand their territories gained on the day before in spite of repeated Soviet counterthrusts. At Altsohl the Soviets repeated their attacks which were again halted in front of the German strongholds. South of Schemnitz the Russians made slight territorial gains.

The area of Lausitzer and the Neisse river between Goerlitz and the point of discharge into the Oder for about two weeks was one of the most important sectors on the Eastern Front. The area proved to be a strong handicap for the advance of Marshal Ivan Konev. Held back by the screen of heroically fighting rearguards Konev's tank groups, especially the 4th and later the 3rd guard tank forces, only reached the river where on the other side of the bank the Germans had erected a stabilized front. The Germans needed 10 days' time in the course of which they held back the Soviet tank packs in the Sommerfeld-Sagan area, preventing the Red Army forces from bringing up supplies, especially gasoline and oil.

Those few bridgeheads which the Russians have been able to erect on the left bank with one single exception have disappeared thanks to the attacking spirit of the veterans and recruits of the police units.

Next to Muskau and Forst one has to mention especially Guben which has become on a smaller scale a second Verdun or Mont Cassino. Bismarck Height dominating the eastern part of the city has repeatedly changed hands. Guben and Lauban have become the bastions to the southeast of Berlin, both cities being fiercely fought for on the edge of the Eastern Front.

BRITISH WARSHIPS READY

Fraser Confident of Offensive in Pacific Waters

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—Preparations for action have been completed, Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, bombastically told newspapermen today, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

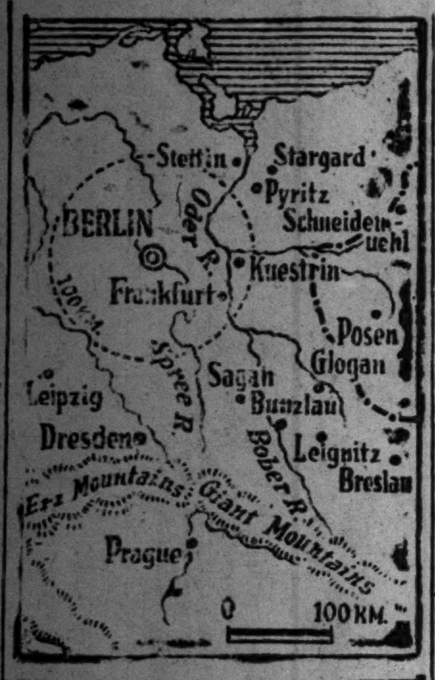
Fraser, in this connection, further declared, "Every obstacle obstructing the activities of the British fleet in the wide expanse of the Pacific waters has been eliminated. At present, the British Pacific Fleet is ready to move into action at any moment. Last year, the engineering corps belonging to the British Navy constructed many strong bases necessary for military operations, and these bases will be used by the American and British fleets.

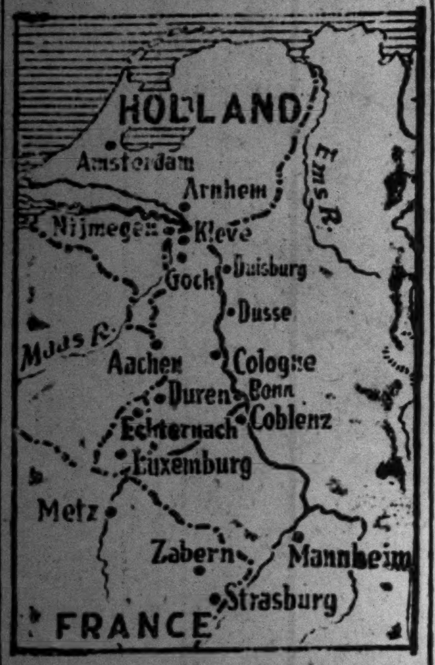
"British vessels which have been built to be employed in the waters near the British mainland will now launch constant offensives, Fraser continued, saying "the British fleet will be able to push its drive as far as the Japanese mainland."

Reshuffling Spanish Cabinet

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, March 5.—A drastic shakeup of the Spanish Cabinet affecting several high officials is imminent following the order issued today after the meeting of the Cabinet. It was not disclosed why the reorganization has been ordered.





U.S. TROOPS APPROACH OUTSKIRTS OF COLOGNE

Germans Build Up New Defense Front on Western Rhine Opposite Duisburg

Domei

BERLIN, March 5.—Strong pushes of the 1st American army were directed during the past 24 hours against the western glacis of Cologne where the American spearheads succeeded in approaching the city's western suburbs five to eight kilometers near Loewenich and Frechen. At the same time strong American drives are directed at the upper course of Erft river where they could gain only small ground on the Euskirchen-Brushl line.

The 9th American army attacked with six to eight infantry and tank divisions on both sides of Krefeld in the northern direction on Saturday. In the tank battle in north Krefeld the Germans succeeded in building up a new defensive front on the western bank of the Rhine opposite Duisburg up to Aldekerk-Nieukerk.

The 2nd and 5th American tank divisions fighting in Krefeld have suffered heavy losses. One-third of the tanks attacking north of Krefeld was destroyed by the Germans and the American infantry was halted.

Heavy fighting is going on in Eifel on the Kyll river where at present fighting for the town of Kyll is taking place. West of the middle course of the Erft the Americans were halted in front of the German barrier positions. The Americans suffered heavy casualties in attempting to establish a bridgehead on the confluence of the Kyll into the Moselle where at close-range the American assault group was entirely destroyed.

Fighting at Saarbrucken has increased again in fierceness. The battle there is still raging. At Stirnig-Wendel some German pillbox garrisons held their positions to the point of self-sacrifice. In the section of the middle Saar the Germans shattered the reserves of the 7th American army by artillery fire. Penetration made by the American battalions west of Forbach and in Forbach were shattered by the German reserves attacking from the flank.

On the lower Rhine the British and Canadian troops have made renewed thrusts against the German bolt positions in the bend of the front at Reetz and Moers without scoring any essential success, however.

Chinese Red Going to 'Frisco

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 5—Washington officials disclosed today that General Chang Kai-shek as a gesture of conciliation toward the Chinese Communist Party has invited one of the latter's leading officials to be a member of the Chungking delegation to the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco.

DETAILS ARE ANNOUNCED OF SAN FRANCISCO TALKS

Voting Procedure of Proposed 'Security Council' Is Also Made Public

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The names of the countries to which invitations have been issued for the San Francisco World Security conference were announced together with some details of the invitations in a statement issued today by the British Foreign Office, according to a London report.

The statement runs as follows:

All members of the United Nations except Poland have been invited to the conference. France refrained from joining with Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking as the inviting Powers.

The invitation asks the countries to send representatives to San Francisco on April 25, 1945 to prepare a charter for a general international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Voting Procedure Announced

The invitation suggests that the conference consider as affording the basis for such charter the proposals for the establishment of general international organization which were made public last October as the result of the Dumbarton Oaks conference and which have now been supplemented by the following provisions for Section C of Chapter 6:

Firstly, each member of the security council should have one vote;

Secondly, decisions of the security council on procedural matters should be made by affirmative vote of seven members;

Thirdly, decisions of the security council on all other matters should be made by affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members, provided that in decisions under Chapter 8, Section a and under second sentence of paragraph one of Chapter 8, section c, a party to the dispute should abstain from voting.

The following is the list of 45 nations which are qualified for invitation to the San Francisco conference: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Chungking, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

The statement also gives the following information: In regard to Poland which is included in the above list the position is that at the Crimea conference it was agreed that the Polish Government of National Unity is to be established through the reorganization on a broad democratic basis of the Polish government in London with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from the Poles abroad.

It was also agreed that when this new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity had been properly formed in accordance with the steps outlined at a conference, diplomatic relations with it would be established by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. It is hoped that this projected Polish Provisional Government of National Unity will have been formed and diplomatic relations with it established by the major nations by the time of the San Francisco conference meets on April 25. If so, an invitation to it to attend the conference will be sent.

Consultations Held

Consultations in regard to the sponsoring of the invitations to San Francisco were held respectively with Chungking and France. The Chungking Government agreed to join in sponsoring the invitations and the Provisional Government of the French Republic agreed to participate in the conference, but after consultation with the sponsoring Governments the Provisional Government of the French Republic which did not participate in the Dumbarton Oaks conversations is not joining in sponsoring the invitations.

The statement says that in the event of any government desiring in advance of the conference to present views of comments concerning the proposals, the United States Government will transmit such views and comments to the other participating Governments.

Two Corporals Gain Citation For Defending Post on Yiojima

Officers Chazono, Kaneko Killed Over 40 Enemy Troops Who Attacked 10 Times; Held Position For 5 Days Under Shelling, Bombing

The stirring exploits rendered in the Yiojima operations by Corporals Kunimori Chazono and Hiromoto Kaneko who were granted a citation by Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Ogasawara Area, were brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on March 6, the War Ministry announced the same day.

The announcement follows:

"A citation had previously been granted to Corporals Kunimori Chazono and Hiromoto Kaneko who rendered great military services in operations on Yiojima Island and this matter was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on March 6."

CITATION

Corporal Kunimori Chazono
Corporal Hiromoto Kaneko

For five days from February 27, under severe shelling and bombing day and night, the above, as the nucleus of their unit, fought gallantly at Osakayama on Yiojima Island and each mowed down 20-odd troops in 10 attacks made by the enemy forces. Furthermore, by utilizing the automatic rifles and light machine guns seized from the enemy, they defended their position to the last.

Fully manifesting the essence of the spirit of Imperial Japanese soldiers under the intensified war situation they fulfilled their mission. Their exploits are outstanding.

Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

March 3, 1945.

Tadamichi Kuribayashi,
Supreme Commander of the
Japanese Army Forces in
the Ogasawara Area.

FUTURE ANGLO-U.S. AIMS IN MID-EAST AREAS SEEN

Talked Held With Local Leaders By Churchill, Roosevelt Rouse Keenest Interest

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 5.—Official circles in London are well aware of the reticence maintained on the Churchill-Roosevelt talk in Egypt, according to the diplomatic correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph.

It is known that the conversations were of first-class importance and that they covered a wide range of immediate and postwar problems affecting the relations of Egypt, the Middle East, Britain and the other allied Powers.

The meetings by the leaders with the Emperor of Abyssinia revealed that the Anglo-U.S. Governments both had in mind their future relations not only with the entire Middle East and East African areas including the territories freed from Italian occupation.

The talks covered economic trade questions such as oil supplies which is believed to have been the chief subject of the discussion between Ibn Saud and the allied leaders as well as improvement of communications between Abyssinia and the western world.

It also appears likely that the future of the conquered Italian colonies in North Africa and the Red Sea coast was among the subjects discussed between Churchill and the King of Egypt.

Talks Arouse U.S. Interest

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The various conferences held by Churchill and Roosevelt with leading personages in the Middle East, following the conclusion of the Yalta Conference, have aroused keen attention among various circles in Washington because they regard the Middle East, not only as an area where enormous American capital has been invested but also as a zone where the cooperative efforts of the "Big Three" nations will meet with the greatest difficulty, according to the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

Arabia, with its rich oilfields, will be of great interest to the big Powers. France, he wrote, is still the mandatory power in Syria and Lebanon but it is known that the Premiers of these two nations appealed to the "Big Three" at Yalta and asked for help in solving this problem.

What answer they received is not known but it is said in diplomatic quarters that Britain supported the French stand a short time ago to the effect that the mandate cannot be liquidated before the traditional interests of France have been met through an agreement similar to the one which the British Government signed with Iraq in 1932 when the Iraqi mandate came to an end.

Observers are of the opinion that an agreement on the Syrian question may facilitate the Anglo-French alliance which has long been expected.

Some consider that the oil problem was the most important issue at the conference. It is known that the Arab-American Oil Company has already invested more than a hundred million dollars in Saudi Arabia.

The source of greatest disappointment is the fact that Roosevelt could not meet De Gaulle. It is evident that certain friction exists between France and the United States for many mutual problems remain unsolved and this situation was not bettered with France excluded from the Yalta talks.

It is the opinion of the U.S. press that the debarring move was an error but they also consider it De Gaulle's mistake to refuse Roosevelt's invitation. Despite the French irritation against the United States, there is nothing corresponding to it in America but De Gaulle personally caused quite a bit of ill-feeling.

DELAY SEEN IN EXTENDING LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

Republicans Hit Administration For Act Would Control Postwar European Economy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 5.—A possible split over future Lend-Lease operations today threatens an indefinite delay of legislation to extend the Lend-Lease Act for another year, according to a Washington report.

The dispatch said that disgruntled Republicans are charging that the administration is seeking to use the Lend-Lease Act as a means for controlling postwar European economy.

Meanwhile, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has reopened hearings on a bill which will extend the Lend-Lease Act for another year beyond June 30. The measure would also legalize contracts made under the act until 1949.

Leo Crowly, Foreign Economic Administrator, will appear as a witness before the committee today and it is reported that he will also be called upon to anwer a number of queries from Republican Congressmen who want to know more about the administration's recent plans for helping in the reconstruction of Europe.

It was revealed that Republican members of the committee, Representatives John M. Vorys of Ohio and Robert B. Chiperfield of Illinois, expressed their views in connection with the new $2,500,000,000 Lend-Lease agreement with the French Provisional Government. They declared that such an agreement may set a pattern of long term aid for the rehabilitation of Europe. Up to now administration spokesmen have stated that the Lend-Lease Act can be regarded solely as a war weapon.

Harmon's Successor Picked

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—The appointment of Major General Willis H. Hale as successor to Lieutenant General Millard Harmon, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force in the Pacific, was announced by the headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet at Guam. Hale was Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force in the Pacific, and Deputy Commander of the Pacific Strategic Air Force. Besides succeeding Harmon as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force in the Pacific and Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Strategic Air Force, Hale apparently will also assume Harmon's position of Commander of the 20th air command.

Yanks Bomb Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, March 5.—A formation of 10 fighters and B-25 bomber planes of the U.S. air force based in China attacked the Hanoi area in several waves from 1 to 4 p.m. today. The enemy raiders machinegunned the city and bombed several places in the suburbs.

SUPER-DEFENSE FACING U.S. FORCES AT YIOJIMA

Forrestal, Back From Pacific Trip, Admits Skilfull War Operation of Japanese

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—Returning to Washington via San Diego from Yiojima and an inspection tour of the American Pacific bases, James Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, told the press today that the Japanese defense action on the island was the most skilfully conducted and complete of the many that the American Marines had been confronted with in the Pacific. He also said that the Japanese Forces were using their weapons with rare skill.

Forrestal told the press that Yiojima was the gateway to Japan's inner defenses and that it was an important naval and air base. Although admitting that Marine losses were not small, he asserted that it was insignificant beside the importance of occupying the island.

The Marines know full well how difficult a task it is to occupy the island, Forrestal said, adding that to defeat Japan it was necessary for the United States and the anti-Axis nations to destroy Japan's fighting forces.

Resistance Said Intensified

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—Regarding the bloody struggle going on in Yiojima Island, a UP correspondent made the following frontline report today:

The bloodiest struggles ever witnessed in the Pacific theater of war are madly raging in the third week of the operations. The Japanese Garrison Forces are intensifying their resistance, fighting with bayonets, hand grenades and even knives, amid the volcanic smoke. Devastating battles are being staged for every inch of ground.

Revealing the severity of action yesterday, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, declared that no change had been seen in the war situation adding that the Japanese resistance had been greatly intensified on all fronts, and that the artillery barrage had become more severe.

In spite of the fact that the shipguns increased their attacks in collaboration with aircraft machinegunning raids, the Japanese are still pounding the South Airfield.

U.S. IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS

Biddle Urges Permanent Control of Foreign Bases

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—Again baring the imperialistic designs of the United States Attorney General Francis Biddle, in a lengthy report, urged Congress today to take steps for the establishment of American sovereignty over the bases established by the United States in foreign lands.

Pointing out that the United States had expended several million dollars during the war to construct air bases in various overseas regions but that according to the agreements signed between the United States and other Governments the United States would be unable to assert any right over these bases after the war, Biddle urged Congress to do something about it. He declared that if the United States should wish to gain the right to use these bases after the war, it could be done without much trouble.

Soviets Check Movements

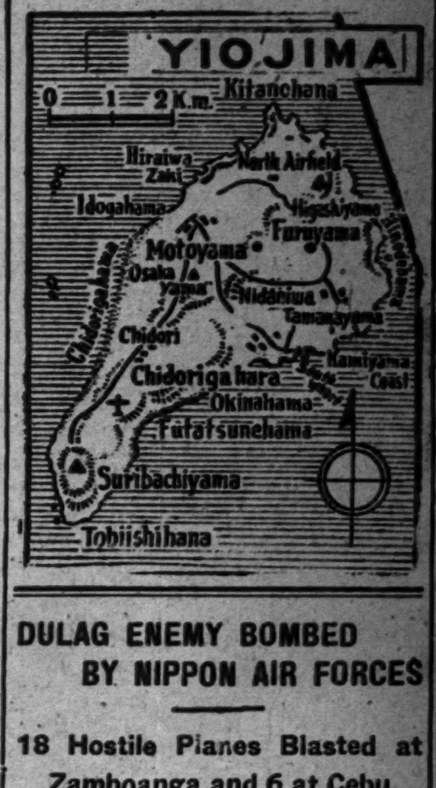
Domei

ZURICH, March 5.—According to reliable information from Bulgaria an area of only two square kilometers was allotted to the British and American army members as well as to the Anglo-American journalists in Sofia in which area they were allowed to move freely without an escort by a Soviet officer. This area was under military control. Outside of this zone, the Anglo-Americans were only allowed to move about with the special consent of a commanding Soviet general.

Italians Hit Yalta Decision

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—Great excitement was caused in Bonomi Italy by the report that the transfer of Fiume, Trieste and Istria to Yugoslavia had been decided upon at Yalta, says a Milan dispatch. Demonstrations took place in the streets where the students shouted "Long live Italian Trieste."



DULAG ENEMY BOMBED BY NIPPON AIR FORCES

18 Hostile Planes Blasted at Zamboanga and 6 at Cebu By Our Units

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 6.—Considerable damage was dealt the enemy when Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy airfield near Dulag and other military installations in the northern part of Leyte Island at daybreak yesterday.

18 Blasted at Zamboanga

Zamboanga was subjected to a daylight raid on March 4 by about 60 enemy planes of which 18 were downed or damaged by our Units.

Cebu Area Also Raided

About 80 enemy bombers and fighter planes raided Cebu during daylight on March 4. Six of the enemy aircraft were either damaged or downed by our Units.

Enemy Raids Taiwan

Domei

TAIHOKU, March 6.—Two enemy bombers raided Takao City and Tainan dropping explosives and incendiaries on the night of March 4. In a day attack yesterday about 35 fighter planes in three waves raided both the eastern and western part of the island and also the vicinity of Takao.

2 SWISS CITIES AIR RAIDED

40 Anglo-U.S. Bombers Hit Basle, 6 Attack Zurich

Domei

BERNE, March 5.—Anglo-American airmen raided the Swiss cities of Basle and Zurich on Sunday when about 40 bombers appeared over Basle and dropped some 20 explosive bombs as well as several thousand incendiary bombs.

During the raid 15 persons were injured, but no one was killed. The damage, however, totals several million Swiss francs. The most severe damage was caused near the Wolf Railway Station where about 200 goods wagons were destroyed and several hundreds damaged. Moreover, trains leaving Basle's main station were machinegunned.

Swiss flak opened fire and brought down one four-engined bomber which set a block of houses on fire when it crashed. Zurich was attacked by six planes. Four persons were killed while a number of people is still missing.

Bombs Aimed at Berliners

Domei

GENEVA, March 5.—The bombs, so far dropped on Berlin, are exclusively intended to hit the civilian population as was again revealed by the Daily Telegraph in an article that dealt with the Anglo-American terror raids on Berlin. Hitherto one ton of bombs had been dropped per 60 inhabitants and this was the result of calculations of all bombing raids on Germany so far. The population of Berlin as well as the refugees on February 26 had to withstand one hour of terrific bombing, explosions, flames and smoke, the journal declared.

11 B-29 Raiders Appear

One B-29 bomber raided Tokyo at 7 p.m. on Monday and dropped some bombs but practically no damage was caused. Two hours later, two more bombers appeared over the Kanmon district. These raiders also dropped a few bombs. Seven B-29's coming one after another carried out a series of raids over Wakayama, Osaka, Kobe, and Nagoya for about 40 minutes from 11:30 p.m. the same day. Some explosives were dropped by the raiders. At about 4 a.m. on Tuesday, a lone B-29 raided Hiroshima and Matsuyama but damage caused by bombs was slight.

20,000 AMERICANS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN YIOJIMA BATTLES

U.S. Losses Mount As Japanese Resist Stoutly at Vital Points, Says I.H.Q.

Imperial Japanese Forces on Yiojima despite their small numerical strength, holding their positions at Tamanayama, Osakayama, Higashiyama, Hyoryuboku and the North Village on and after March 4, are now fighting valiantly with the numerically superior American forces that penetrated our positions, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

Since the enemy landing on the island, the Japanese Garrison Forces have killed or wounded about 20,000 American troops besides blasting about 250 tanks in the ground battle, the communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m., March 6

"Our Forces on Yiojima with a small number of troops, maintaining various vital points in the vicinity of Tamanayama, Osakayama, Higashiyama, Hyoryuboku and the North Village on and after March 4, are now fighting gallantly with the American forces that gradually infiltrated our positions.

"Of the losses inflicted on the enemy by our Garrison Forces on the said island since the enemy landing, the principal results which have been confirmed up to the present follow:

Enemy troops killed or wounded.....about 20,000
Tanks destroyed or set ablaze........about 250."

Vital Points Still Held

Strongly backed by numerous tanks and under cover of heavy artillery barrages and air bombings the numerically superior U.S. forces that broke through the central part of the Japanese first line from the Motoyama Airfield commenced a general attack on the morning of March 4 after penetrating through the gaps among the Japanese positions at Tamanayama, Osakayama, Higashiyama, Hyoryuboku and North Village.

Still holding all the vital points in the neighborhood of the abovementioned areas, Japanese Garrison Forces on Yiojima under the command of Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi are now valiantly engaged in grim fighting despite their small strength. In a single day battle on March 4, the Japanese accounted for about 1,140 Americans on the various fronts besides blowing up six tanks.

Bitter fighting continued all through the day on March 4 but at dusk of the same day the American assault on the first firing line was brought to a standstill by the heavy Japanese counterattacks.

Due to the tremendous losses aggregating about 20,000 officers and men killed or wounded during the past two weeks the invasion forces are now struggling to reinforce their strength from the air. On March 5 a number of enemy troops started to descend by parachute on the fronts in an attempt to aid their battered comrades.

Shock attacks are being maintained on various fronts by the Japanese. A party of 11 Japanese commanded by Sergeant Mizuno who had been stationed at Tamanayama surprise-attacked the enemy position near a landing point in the west of the island and after piercing the American line stormed other positions near Uguisu Village on March 3. Continuing their advance deep into enemy terrain they blasted several bivouacs at the foot of Mt. Suribachi on the night of March 4 and triumphantly returned to their base at the North Village on the following morning.

Opposes Race Discrimination

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—Racial discrimination will inevitably lead to war, the Indian delegates to the Commonwealth Conference now held in London told the press, according to a London report. The delegates led by Sir N. Khan included representatives of Mohammedans, Hindus, Sikhs and the oppressed classes and the conference is on an unofficial basis to discuss matters of common interest. They said that for the Commonwealth to continue, it is essential that there should be no racial discrimination.

DEMOCRACY NOT ASSURED BY CHIANG'S STATEMENT

Kuomintang Will Dominate Assembly Unless Election System Broadened, Swing Says

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 5.—The mere fact that Chiang Kai-shek has set November 12 as the date for the calling of a constitutional assembly is no promise that China is on the threshold of a genuine democratic government or is about to produce unity out of its present dangerous disunity," writes Raymond Gram Swing, noted American commentator, commenting on Chiang Kai-shek's statement on the institution of constitutional government in China, according to a Washington dispatch.

Swing said:

"Chiang's announcement said that the establishment of constitutional government would place all political parties on a legal and equal status. But he went on with a bitter attack on the Communists who said that the Chungking Government has rejected their demands for the transfer of power to a coalition of various parties for the interim. He added that such action would end in friction and chaos leading to the collapse of the central government.

"Heretofore, China was to have a constitution, and party politics only after the war. The mere fact that events have forced the calling of a constitutional assembly for November 12 is a distinct gain. But this single gain is no promise that China is on the threshold of genuine democratic government or is about to produce unity out of its present dangerous disunity.

"Unless the system of choosing representatives to the constitutional assembly is broadened, it will be dominated by the Kuomintang and the reactionary elements in that party. And unless a better document is produced for a constitution than the one which was to have been adopted in 1937, China will not start with a notably democratic government.

Not Encouraging for Yenan

"Conditions may not be such as to encourage the Communists to merge with the stubborn Chinese. And the Generalissimo's rejection of the interim coalition government is certain to deepen the Communists' suspicion as to the reality of the democracy about to be introduced.

"Developments in China are usually on two levels. Some sections are progressive; some are reactionary. That is natural, for the forces sustaining Chiang are on these two levels too. Some actions that appear progressive prove to have a reactionary purpose concealed in them. Thus, the removal of General Ho Ying-ching as Minister of War after the Stilwell crisis looked progressive. General Ho was the most reactionary of the men around the Generalissimo and the one least likely to sanction terms which the Communists would accept. But General Ho later was made Commander-in-Chief of the chinese army. Now he has not less power, but more. And other recent appointments made in Chungking are equally disconcerting.

"So, the National People's Assembly, though its call sounds like a wonderful development, might be so managed as to produce great and dangerous disappointment.

"But if one wants a solid symbol that China is preparing to increase its contribution to the war against Japan, it can be found. It is in the sixfold increase in pay to the Chinese army. And it is a reform which Americans in China will welcome as a realistic way of getting more fighting from the Chinese soldiers."

Chief Topic of Discussion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 5.—The chief topic of discussion in Chungking is Chiang Kai-shek's speech on China's constitutional government, in which he set November 12 of this year as the date for the convening of the National Assembly for the constitutional government, according to a Chungking dispatch.

According to the same dispatch, a survey showed that a large section of the people welcomed this address. Chiang outlined the concessions made by the Chungking Government to the Communists in the most recent negotiations. He emphasized his belief that however difficult it may be, China must solve her internal problems.

In the meanwhile, the Communist paper, Hsin Hua Jih Pao, alone has made no editorial comments on Chiang's speech. Unlike the other papers, it omitted the text, substituting its own summary of it.

The Chungking press, on the other hand, voiced complete confidence in the promise of the Kuomintang Party.

Italian General Escapes

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—General Mario Roatta, former Italian Chief of Staff, on trial before the Rome military court for sometime, escaped on Sunday night, according to a Reuter's report from Rome. Roatta was to appear before the court again on Monday and was interned in the Rome military hospital.

Socialists, Laborites Propose Conclusion Of Anglo-French Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The immediate signing of an Anglo-French treaty was proposed respectively by the delegates of the French Socialist Party and the British Labor Party at their private conference of European Socialist Parties held in London today, according to a report from that city. The delegates in their message to their respective Governments declared that they are eager to have the treaty concluded before the United Nations World Security Conference meets in San Francisco on April 25 so that an Anglo-French treaty will become a vital part of the plans for the political and economic organization of the world.

DISEASE SPREAD BY WAR WREAKS HAVOC ON MAN

Epidemics More Deadly than Gunfire Scourge; Earth Exacting High Death Toll

The assembling of great masses of men under conditions in which sanitation is difficult, if not impossible, and the movement of great numbers of men across wide areas of country where they come in contact with new populations invariably mean the spread of disease.

The louse that spreads typhus fever, the rats concerned with plague, and many another insect and animal carrier of disease still exist ready to demonstrate, when the favorable opportunity comes, that man is but a moral in the great cosmic scheme and that when he seeks to destroy himself nature stands cynically ready to assist him.

In practically every war for which accurate records are available, disease has always caused more deaths than military maneuvers and engagements. Typhus, plague, cholera, typhoid, dysentery, pneumonia and influenza do more damage under military conditions than can be brought about by dynamite, torpedoes, gun powder and poison gas. As one medical authority has said, "Epidemics get the blame for defeat: generals the credit for victory. It ought to be the other way around."

Epidemics Cause Defeat

In many a great war of the past, epidemic has come to terminate the conflict. The Persians under Xerxes were defeated in their invasion of Greece by plague and dysentery. In 1741 the French captured Prague because of a typhus epidemic among the Austrian defenders. Napoleon's campaign failed in Russia because of typhoid, typhus and pneumonia. In the Mexican War of 1846-1847, 100,000 soldiers went to Mexico; of these, 10,986 died of typhoid, dysentery, smallpox, malaria and tropical diseases—only 1,549 were killed or died of wounds. In the Civil War the Union Army lost more than 200,000 men by disease and approximately 112,000 from battle wounds.

The records of the Spanish-American War and of the World War are so recent that they linger in the memories of many of us. In the Spanish-American War deaths of American troops in battle were 379, but 4,795 died from disease, most of them never reaching Cuba. In United States camps, typhoid caused 20,904 cases and 2,188 deaths. During the World War, American losses were 58,119 from disease, 50,385 killed or died of battle wounds. A large percentage of deaths were, of course, the result of influenza which prevailed in 1918. By this time typhoid had been brought under control so that there were only 2,200 cases of typhoid among more than 4,000,000 soldiers, and there were only 200 deaths.

Recur Periodically

When influenza swept the world in 1918, epidemiologists undertook investigations and surveys with a view to developing knowledge which might prevent a similar occurrence in the future. At that time it became evident that there is a periodicity in these attacks and that it might reasonably be suspected that a similar epidemic would return twenty-five or thirty years later. It is the opinion of one well known medical doctor that another outbreak of influenza may well be expected in association with the present war. He pointed out at the same time that we have not as yet any effective weapon for either the prevention or the treatment of influenza.

"In the World War of 1918 the problems of tetanus and of gas gangrene were serious," he stated. "Much was learned relative to the proper treatment of war wounds. Since that time there has been great advance in the development of antiseptics and of the surgery of injuries. New drugs like sulfanilamide and sulapyridine give possibility of control over various types of infection which formerly were invariably fatal. Pneumonia of certain forms has begun to yield to specific antiserums and to sulfapyridine. Gas gangrene, too, seems to be more amenable to modern chemotherapy, whereas it was apparently resistant to all efforts in 1918. In the last World War, trench fever and trench mouth accounted for vast numbers of cases of disability.

CHIANG BLAMES YENAN FOR PARLEY DEADLOCK

Concessions Rejected, Chungking Claims; China Reds Make Bitter Reply

A bitter dispute is raging between the leaders of Chungking and Yenan in regard to the question of which side is to blame for the deadlock in the negotiations for a settlement between the two regimes.

The controversy which has been raging since Yenan withdrew from the conference after it had seen that further talks with the Kuomintang would avail nothing, came to a head when Wang Shih-chieh, Chiang's Publicity Minister, on February 14 issued a statement on the conference, a statement that called forth on the following day a reply from Chou En-lai, leader of the Yenan regime who represented the Communist Party at the conference. The Wang statement, according to a Yenan dispatch, was to the following effect:

Chungking Made Concessions

"The Chungking Government made four important concessions to the Communist Party at the conference. In the first place, it indicated its readiness to recognize the Communist Party as a political party according to law. Secondly, it approved of the idea that men in higher positions in the Communist Party should sit on the Military Committee. Thirdly, it favored the creation of a Wartime Cabinet within the structure of the Legislative Yuan and the representation of the Communist Party and other political parties in the proposed Cabinet. Fourthly, it approved the organization of a sort of three-man coalition committee on which the Communist Party and the Chungking Government would sit on a footing of perfect equality, under the chairmanship of a third member, who would be an American officer. The committee would consider the questions of reform of the Communist army and the allowances of the officers and men of the army.

"The representative of the Communist Party declined to consider these proposals, and instead proposed that the leaders of various political parties in being should be called into conference to consider the whole question of the future organization of government in areas which are under the authority of Chungking.

"It was in accordance with the principle underlying this proposal of the Communist Party that the Chungking Government agreed to the calling together of the leaders of various political parties and factions to consider ways and means of insuring political and military unity in China in days preceding the convocation of the People's Convention to determine the form of constitutional government to prevail in China in the days to come."

Chou En-lai's statement which refuted the position taken by Wang in his criticism of the behavior of the representative of the Communist Party at the conference began by branding Wang's statement as misleading and anything but a fair statement of the case made by the Communist Party at the conference for reform of the Chungking Government which is based solely on the Kuomintang.

Conditions Not Mentioned

The reason, he went on, is that Wang made mention only of the proposals made by the Kuomintang Government which involved what Wang represented as concessions to Yenan, and that he did not say a single word about the conditions under which these proposals were made or about the assumptions on which they were based.

He proceeded: "In the first place the Kuomintang Government proposed to bring the army of the Communist Party under the jurisdiction of the Military Committee. In other words, the Kuomintang Government, in pursuit of its purpose as a government based on a party which knows how to impose its will upon the public, sought to place the army of the Communist Party under the direction of the Kuomintang. Secondly, the Kuomintang refused to budge from the position that one political party, to wit the Kuomintang, should manage affairs as it pleases.

"The concessions as Wang put them are no concessions at all as long as they are based on the conditions or assumptions which have been mentioned. There is no doubt of the effect of their acceptance in diminishing the power for carrying on the war of resistance against Japan.

"Speaking in concrete terms, the Kuomintang Government is unwilling to recognize the Communist Party as a political party according to the law unless it agrees to place the forces it has at its command under the control of the Kuomintang.

Amounts to Nothing

"As for the proposal of the Chungking regime to admit the Communist Party into the Military Committee, it practically amounts to nothing, not only as the body does not hold sessions but also as it has no authority at all.

"The Kuomintang Government showed itself agreeable to the creation of a Wartime Cabinet within the structure of the Executive Yuan which is under the thumb of the Kuomintang. But it must not be forgotten that the realization of such a Cabinet would not make the least difference as it would be without authority to decide matters of policy.

"From the proposed organization of a three-man coalition committee on which the Kuomintang and the Communist Party would be represented under the chairmanship of an American officer no results could be expected unless an end were made of the rule of one political party and unless a halt is called to the practice of allowing no political parties and factions other than the Kuomintang to take part in the determination of matters of military policy. Any plan to have such a committee draft measures for the reform of the army of the Communist Party differs little from an attempt to transfer the army of the Communist Party to the Kuomintang Government.

"What stands in need of reform is the army of the Kuomintang rather than the forces at the command of the Communist Party.

"I hope that what has been said has made clear the reason why the representative of the Communist Party was unable to reach an agreement with the Kuomintang Government at the conference.

Cause of Failure

"The most fundamental cause of the failure of the negotiations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party was the refusal of the representative of the Kuomintang Government to give a hearing to the proposal of the Communist Party to bring into being a truly Democratic Coalition Government to displace the present Kuomintang Government and set up a coalition military command with the plan of unifying all military forces in China and effecting reforms in the political, economic and cultural structures of China.

"Our purpose in the conference was to ensure that the representatives of various political parties and factions should meet under the auspices of the Kuomintang, discuss and decide on measures necessary for the achievement of political unity in the country and the reform of the Government, and draft a platform common to the political parties and factions concerned, all with the idea of facilitating the work of laying the foundations of a coalition government.

"To this purpose of ours the Kuomintang Government responded with the proposal for the three-man committee which will be in the way of an advisory organ, without authority to decide matters of policy.

"The principle underlying this proposal is that of perpetuating the present arbitrary rule of the Kuomintang and resisting any attempt at the organization of a coalition government. So I had to withdraw from the conference and return to Yenan to make a full report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party on what took place in his meeting with the representative of the Kuomintang.

"I hasten to add that we have not yet heard anything from the Kuomintang about the measures I proposed to the representative of that organization, namely, the liberation of all perpetrators of crimes prompted by patriotic motives, the abolition of all laws and regulations tending to oppress the populace, the suspension of all secret service activities, and the evacuation of Shansi, Kansu and Ningsia provinces by the forces which are enveloping them."

French Government Hit Hard by Shortage Of Food, Medicines

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—All "liberated" Europe is starving and particularly in France the food dearth has started hunger demonstrations, increased infancy mortality and the death rate due to tuberculosis, reports the New York Herald Tribune. France is facing the outbreak of a hunger epidemic and the French people are getting only 50 per cent of the fat and one-third of the albumen which are considered minimum food needs, the journal added. Loss of weight, anemia and softening of bones are diseases, hitherto unknown in France, which are now prevalent. The paper states that lack of ships and rolling material are responsible for this catastrophic situation since the anti-Axis had confiscated all that had been left over of the many years of allied air raids on France's means of transportation.

Soviet People Suffering

Domei

BERNE, March 5.—In a description on the conditions in the Soviet Union by a Soviet officer, published in the Berner Tageblatt, it is stated that the sufferings and misery of the people in the Soviet Union are almost unbearable. Up to the present he said that the Soviet army had lost some 15 million dead, wounded and missing while in the hinterland the same number of civilians had succumbed to effects resulting from the war.

U.S. SENATE RUSHES WORK ON MANPOWER MEASURE

New Substitute Bill Appears; House Set to Pass Nurse Draft Legislation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 5.—Manpower is the biggest subject of debate in the United States Congress, and in the Senate there is a move underway to speed action on some sort of "Work or Fight Bill," says a Washington report.

So far there is no clear indication of which type of manpower bill will be approved, the report further revealed, but the modified measure proposed by Senator Chapman Revercom, Republican of West Virginia, seems to be preferred of all proposals to date.

Under the Revercom Bill, all men between the ages of 18 and 45 would be required to register for substantial work and any registrant not performing such work would be ordered to report for induction. If found to be 4F, he will be referred to the War Manpower Commision for assignment to a war job.

Senator Alben Barkley, Democrat of Kentucky, who pointed out that a month has gone by since the House passed the manpower measure, declared he hopes the Senate will pass some kind of a manpower bill by Thursday, the same report revealed. After the bill passes the Senate, it will go back to the House and there it is expected to go to the conference committee where difference between the House and the Senate bills will be thrashed out. In this connection, it was further disclosed that because of the fact that the Senate Manpower Bill as it now stands differs sharply from the "Work or Jail" bill passed by the House there are prospects of considerable difficulty in the conference committee.

The dispatch then revealed that the Senate suspended the debate temporarily on Saturday out of respect to the late Senator John Moses of North Dakota who died on March 2.

Meanwhile, another Washington dispatch said that informed quarters believe that the House will pass the Nurse Draft Bill by Tuesday or Wednesday. Before it leaves the House for the Senate, it is expected that an amendment will be offered that would require the army to commission nurses as second lieutenants upon inductment.

The White House had requested this legislation, the report said, adding that it is predicted that the measure would face considerable opposition in the Senate.

CHUNGKING TO ELIMINATE 1 MILLION BAD SOLDIERS

Aim Is to Improve Quality of Army Forces, War Minister Chen Cheng Avers

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—Revealing his determination to purge the Chungking army forces of unnecessary elements by discharging some 1,000,000 soldiers from military services, General Chen Cheng, War Minister, made the following statement in the course of an address delivered at the Chungking Kuomintang Political Training Institute, it is reported by the March 3 issue of the Ta Kung Pao:

"By means of eliminating some 1,000,000 soldiers from the Chungking army, I am resolved to improve the quality of the Chungking forces. As a result of the measure, 1,000,000 will lose their jobs, and they may resent my policy. At Chungking, there are many bureaucratic elements which are hampering the speedy functioning of the Government.

"As to the Chungking bureaucracy there is a joke prevailing in the foreign countries. Sometime ago, a military mission was dispatched to Chungking from a certain country. The members of the mission, unable to stand the terrific heat, requested the Chungking Government to build a bamboo roof over the building of the military headquarters. The demand had to be referred to so many government offices that by the time the mission received the reply it was winter and the mission needed stoves instead of a bamboo roof."

Revealing the amazingly speedy rise of commodity prices in Chungking, he stated that the rise of prices was quicker then telephoning. While the news concerning the latest rise of prices is being informed by telephone, real prices go up much higher, Chen further stated.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 5

In the fight for the mountain passes in central Slovakia the enemy gained insignificant ground south of Schemnitz after costly fighting while his repeated attacks southeast of Altsohl were checked. Our panzer and panzer-grenadiers held the positions which they had gained on the previous days against numerous Soviet counterattacks and, by using mobile tactics, achieved further territorial gains.

In Pomerania and West Prussia our troops again yesterday were engaged in heavy fighting with strong enemy tank formations. They succeeded in halting the enemy pushing toward the west between Stargard and Belgard. Stargard was lost after fierce street fighting. The battle continues also in the area northeast of Rummelsburg. West of the lower Vistula on both sides of Grosswollental the Soviets opened an offensive and at some points broke into our lines.

Since the beginning of the battle in Pomerania and West Prussia 357 enemy tanks were destroyed by Army and Waffen SS formations and 12 tanks by Luftwaffe units. The garrison of Graudenz repulsed fierce Soviet attacks supported strongly by artillery and battleplanes.

In East Prussia all Soviet breakthrough attempts were broken up again yesterday by the steadfastness of our well-tested divisions. The big battle in Kurland spread to the area southeast of Frauenburg. After slight loss of ground the onslaught by superior Soviet forces was halted in hard close-quarter fighting. The breakthrough attempts southeast of Libau were again smashed with losses to the enemy.

At the lower Rhine the enemy is maintaining his strong pressure particularly in the area southwest of Xanten and at Moers. The garrison of our bridgehead at Homberg held its own in heavy fighting against all American attacks, and destroyed numerous enemy tanks.

In the defense battle between the Rhine south of Duesseldorf and the Erft sector our troops checked the enemy who is pushing forward with strong forces outside of new lines and frustrated the desired breakthrough to Cologne. The Erft sector north of Euskirchen was held but the enemy succeeded in penetrating into the town proper. At Gemuend and Schleiden the fighting continues. The attacks of the American 3rd army between the Snoweifel and the Moselle failed in the Stadtkyll area. East of Pruem the enemy was able to squeeze our troops back to the Kyll River. On the lower course of the river the attacks were smashed with heavy casualties to the enemy and prisoners were taken.

In the bridgehead south of Saarbruecken fighting for pillboxes and field fortifications is in progress in the Forbach sector and at Stirnig-Wendel.

Elements of the garrison of Gironde-north in a daring thrust destroyed enemy strongpoints and returned to their initial positions with numerous prisoners and many war trophies. In the Etruscan Apennines hard fighting has again flared up north of Poretta with the Americans attacking after a strong artillery preparation. British thrusts north of Faenza failed.

American terror raiders dropped bombs on towns in south and southeast Germany causing damage to residential quarters particularly in Stuttgart, Ulm, Graz and Wiener Neustadt. The British attacked Wanne-Eickel and other places in the Ruhr district. The number of 39 enemy aircraft, reported shot down yesterday, has been increased by 22 four-engined bombers downed by night-fighters. Thus altogether 61 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Continuing their operations against the enemy supply traffic our U-boats in hard fighting again sank 10 fully laden ships as well as one destroyer and one escort vessel.

Ho, McClure in Kunming

Domei

CANTON, March 5.—General Ho Ying-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking Army Forces, and Major General Robert McClure, Deputy Chief of Staff of the U. S. army in China, are reported to have reached Kunming on March 2, according to a broadcast from Chungking yesterday. They are expected to make an inspection tour of the firing lines. It was also announced that the forthcoming inspection trip of the Chungking and the American officers is being regarded as indicating that the American and Chungking forces will take joint action against the Japanese.

TIME ELEMENT FAVORS JAPAN IN CURRENT WAR

That Is Reason Enemy Attempting to Bring Quick End To Struggle

The attacks of enemy planes against the Japanese mainland have noticeably increased both in scale and in the number of planes used in them since the enemy landed on Yiojima last February 16, Domei reports.

The effect of the increase in the severity with which the enemy has attacked the Japanese mainland has been in making the 100,000,000 people intensely conscious of the bitterness which marks the struggle the Imperial Forces are carrying on.

There cannot be any room for doubt of the truth of the fact that the theater of war has extended not only to the Philippine Islands but also to Yiojima and the surrounding area which are at a distance of not more than 1,200 kilometers from Tokyo.

The clearest indication of the approach of danger to the Japanese mainland may be found in the frequency with which the Ogasawara Islands, which are apart from the Japanese mainland just as the eye is from the nose, are visited by more than 100 enemy planes from day to day.

There is another fact that must make the people keep a close watch over the enemy. The enemy task force which attacked the Southwestern islands on March 1 continue to be present in the neighboring waters of the Japanese mainland.

There is no excluding the possibility of this enemy task force turning its attention again to the Japanese mainland at any moment with the intensification of the fighting proceeding on Yiojima.

All One Front

The time has arrived when a definite end must be made of the practice of distinguishing between the fighting and the home front, between the officers and men under fire and the people behind the guns.

The enemy sought to make the Philippine campaign mark a turning point and the consequence of it is the operations of the enemy for the invasion of Japanese territory. There is no mistaking the purpose of the enemy. The enemy wants to decide the war situation at a blow and work his will. There is every reason for believing that the enemy intends to realize his desire for a short war.

There is here an important consideration. The greater the increase in the intensity of the operations of the enemy for the invasion of Japanese territory there is the more opportunity for the Japanese Forces to turn the war situation favorably.

The fundamental cause of the impatience of the enemy to end the war in the shortest possible time is his consciousness of the tremendous fighting strength latent in Japan. More than two years' time has elapsed since the Japanese Forces turned from Guadalcanal Island. The importance of this fact does not diminish in the least in face of the situation which finds Japan seemingly at a disadvantage.

The time which has intervened between now and the time of the turning of the Japanese Forces from Guadalcanal Island has been a phase of intense preparation on Japan's part before the blow which shall wreck completely the plan of the enemy to invade the Japanese land. Since Guadalcanal Japan's preoccupation has been how to gain time.

Manifestations of Sacrifice

The inexpressively bitter struggles which are carried on by the Japanese officers and men on Yiojima, in the Philippine Islands, and at all Pacific fronts with the enemy who is lavishly using the vast quantities of materials he has at his command, and the deeds of the Army and Navy Special Attacks Corps which are manifestations of the resolutions of the officers and men in the corps to sacrifice their lives in order to bleed the enemy white, are all of them expressions of their wish to insure their country the time it needs to prepare the blow that will end the enemy's inordinate designs for once.

The officers and men have an intense conviction that by exacting sacrifices of personnel and materials from the enemy and at the same time by arresting the advance of the enemy even for a little time they are assisting in the epochal extension of the fighting strength latent in Japan.

The making of sacrifices by the officers and men in the firing lines is not the sole condition of victory in the war. Upon the shoulders of the people at home rests the supreme responsibility of seeing that the fullest use is made of the precious time which is gained for the country by the officers and men at the front.'

The Imperial Army and Navy, while gaining time for the country in a situation which is not very favorable, are watching for an opportunity of assuming a great offensive which will enable them to turn the tables against the enemy. How soon they will strike the blow that will bring the enemy to his knees depends on the way in which the precious time gained for the country by the Imperial Forces will be used.'

The causes of the intense anxiety of the enemy to end the war in the shortest possible time must be present in the minds of the people. If they are, and if there is a universal realization that time is with Japan, there will be no difficulty in saying how the war will end.

GERMAN PLANES RESUME NIGHT RAIDS ON BRITAIN

Considerable Damage Caused As Low-Level Attacks Blast South, North England

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—Blackouts might have to be revived in parts of southern and northern England as a result of the renewal of Luftwaffe raids which began on Saturday night, a Reuter report said today. The renewal of German air raids, which continued on Sunday morning and tonight has again thrown all England into a pit of terror.

V-2 attacks on England have been conducted intermittently during the past several months, but now for the first time in eight months, the Luftwaffe has again appeared over the British homeland. In the raid conducted in the night between Saturday and Sunday, most of the planes used were fighters and medium-range bombers, but dynamite meteors also took part.

The fact that the blackout had been lifted was shown to be unwise in this raid. German planes repeatedly fire-bombed with explosives and incendiaries and even strafed the streets and buildings. In the meantime, British experts are divided on the point as to where the flying bombs, which are still falling on England, are launched. Some hold that they are launched from planes coming from the North Sea region while others are of the opinion that they are launched from secret bases in Holland or Germany.

Meanwhile, a U.P. dispatch said that the casualties caused by the roof-level attacks of the Luftwaffe were apparently considerable and that damage to cities and villages also was considerably great.

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MORE NIPPON HEROES ARE HONORED BY ARMY

27th Posthumous Honors Award in Asia War Bared; 336 Persons Granted 'Shukunko'

The 27th award of posthumous honors in the War of Greater East Asia was made public under today's date jointly by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry.

Most of those granted awards in the latest list fell for the cause of the nation in the Pacific war theater and in the Burma area, after fighting magnificently and manifesting the might of the Japanese Forces. Also included, however, are numerous soldiers and civilians in Army employ who served in Japan Proper and in Manchoukuo and contributed greatly to the successful prosecution of the war.

Those granted "Shukunko," or Special Distinction Honors, numbered 336 including Lieutenant General Shojitsu Nishida, who was granted the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun.

The general officers in the latest list were Lieutenant General Issaku Nishihara, who was granted the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon; Lieutenant General Nishida, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun and the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite, Major General Tsunematsu Shibata, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Major General Kaneo Misawa, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Rites Held for Naval Heroes

Joint funeral services for Rear Admirals Masazo Yamanaka, Kiyoshi Tomonari, Yasuchika Aibara, Seiji Yamada and Takashi Yamada and other naval officers and men, all killed in action in the current war, were solemnized at the Osho Hall in Kure on Tuesday. Meanwhile, death in action in the current war of Commander Hideo Ando, First Lieutenant Tatsuo Yamamoto, and other officers and men was announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station on Tuesday.

Given Judicial Posts

Justices Genji Okamura and Noboru Okamura both of the Supreme Court, under Monday's date were appointed departmental chiefs of the same Court. It was announced at the same time that Tokusuke Oikawa, Chief Judge of the Nagoya District Court, was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court being succeeded by Michitaro Onishi, Chief Judge of the Fukuoka District Court. Shifts of positions of many other judges also were made public the same day.

Student Firemen Make Debut

A new fire-fighting squad has been established—the Special Student Fire Brigade attached to each regular fire station in the city. The student firemen, usually working in shifts from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. of the following morning were drilled in fire-fighting tactics on the first day of their duty on Monday. Agile of body and eager to help extinguish fires, these special student fire brigades are an added asset to the defense of the Metropolis.

Nagano to House Evacuees

An emergency measure making 1,500 houses available to house 7,500 persons is being planned by Nagano Prefecture in view of the urgency of evacuation. Also with the cooperation of the residents of Nagano temples, meeting halls, churches and other large public buildings, besides large residences at present only occupied by small families will be prepared to accommodate 30,000 or 40,000 more evacuees.

Demand Kobayashi Quit

Five Diet members belonging to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association on Tuesday urged Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, president of the Association, to resign from the organization. They are Hiroya Ino, Chu Funata, Takeo Nakaya, Rear Admiral Toshio Matsunaga and Vice Admiral Eijiro Kondo. Those who have left the Association have so far numbered 35, according to Domei.

Akita Mining School Razed

A fire broke out at the Akita Mining College in Akita City about 5:30 p.m. on Monday causing the destruction of two of the school buildings. The blaze was brought under control around 6:40 p.m.

Obituary

Naval Technical Vice Admiral Tokei [illegible], 59, passed away from illness on March 1 at the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital. After graduating from Tohoku Imperial University, he joined the Navy. In [illegible] he was awarded the academic degree of Doctor of Science. He was promoted to the rank of vice admiral under date of March 1.

News and Views

Sergio Osmena Teased

AP reports that Sergio Osmena, America's puppet President of the Philippines, has filed a formal request to the United States Government that complete independence be granted the Philippines on August 13, 1945. The reason for his choice of that date is that it corresponds with the 46th anniversary of the American occupation of Manila, an event in the Spanish-American war.

Though heaven only knows what possible connection there is between the anniversary day of the American occupation of Manila traced back to the Spanish-American war and the national independence of the Philippines, it is entirely understandable that the puppet President Osmena after having achieved a manner of agreement last year with the United States Government concerning the Philippine independence, should be anxious to seize every opportunity to remind America of the promise given to him. It does not matter to the puppet if the independence as implied in the agreement is an entirely nominal independence, conditioned by the American use of military bases in the Philippines. A hungry dog usually hasten to swallow anything that is thrown to him, even a bone without any meat on it, for the sake of a suggestion of food.

Amusing is the view which AP includes in the same dispatch on the subject of the Philippine independence, as allegedly given by "students of the independence question." It is an extremly pessimistic view which doubts the possibility of the Philippine independence even by July 4, 1946, the date originally set by the Tydings-MacDuffie Act. It makes Osmena's claim of August 13, this year look ridiculous by implication. But the entertaining part of the story is where the so-called students of the independence question put the reason for their pessimism this way: "There is far too much to be done to make possible a swift independence for the commonwealth whose people, government, industry and properties have been laid low by the Japanese." To put it another way, then, they are saying, "Dear Filipinos, your homes are too dilapidated for human habitation; you'd better wait outside until we repair them for you—never mind rain." But Sergio Osmena beseechs them to let him inside, pleading that there is more comfort inside a dilapidated house than outside exposed to the elements.

You have no idea, of course, what sort of a background or a human faction those "students of the independence question" actually represent. All you know is that those people have made fools out of themselves by committing themselves to such a view as that carried in the AP report. What they should have done is to put their argument this way: "The independence question for the Philippines stands where it does for an indefinite period for the simple reason that August 13, 1945 or even July 4, 1946, are not the kind of dates by which the Japan-American war covering 7,800 archipelagoes can be hoped to reach any manner of conclusion." That is a simple enough argument, convincing enough even to the simple-minded Sergio Osmena.

Chief Priests Appointed

Dr. Shinko Mochizuki, Chief Priest of the Komyo Temple, Kyoto, has been recommended for the post of Chief Priest of the Chionin Temple, famous head temple of the Jodo sect of Buddhism in Kyoto. At the same time, Dr. Benkyo Shiio, head priest of the Seijogiin Monastery, Kyoto, has been named the Chief Priest of the Zojoji Temple, Tokyo. Dr. Mochizuki is a celebrated priest in Japan and Dr. Shiio used to be president of Taisho University and was returned to the Imperial Diet three times.

Concert Calendar

Special concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, postponed to Saturday and Sunday, March 10 and 11, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor and Takeo Ito, baritone. Program: The complete cycle of Berlioz's Damnation of Faust.

The 264th subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, March 14, 16 and 17, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor; Sokichi Ozaki's symphony "Den-en Kyoku" (Rural Symphony); Strawinsky's Fire Bird Suite.

Concert sponsored by the Nakatani Ongaku Jimusho, Sunday, March 18, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Sonata for Violin and Piano (Brahms) by Akeo Watanabe, violin, and Miss Ruriko Tominaga, at the piano; Mozart's Flute Concerto by Tadashi Mori flute, and Masayasu Ohshima, at the piano; Violin solo: Bach's Partita No. 3 by Akeo Watanabe; Mezzo-soprano solo Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Sara" and Schumann's Frauenlieve und Leben, by Miss Nariko Sasaki; Piano solo; Beethoven's Bagatelle, No. 7 and No. 5; Beethoven's Sonata Op. 27 (Moonlight), by Miss Ruriko Tominaga.

Violin recital by Miss Hisako Tsuji, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Noboru Asahina, Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Brahms' Violin Concerto; Tschaikowsky's Violin Concert; Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto and Beethoven's Violin Concerto.

PAYMENTS TO INSUREES SET TO BE SPEEDED UP

Money Will Be Paid Within 30 Days From Filing of Claims By Raid Sufferers

Insurance companies will make payments within 30 days from the filing of the claims by their policy holders who suffer in air raids, declared Government authorities in connection with wartime insurance, which is proving a great boon to air-raid sufferers.

The authorities concerned are making the best efforts to see that insurance money is paid the sufferers before they evacuate from the places hit in air raids. In order to have this business quickly disposed of, it is necessary that the sufferers themselves should first report the matter to the insurance companies.

In making the report to these companies, policy holders must show their papers, which may be substituted by certificates issued by the local police authorities in case the papers have been burnt as a consequence of the raid. Before the payment of the money, insurance agents will conduct inquiries on the spot jointly with the policy holders.

This procedure may even be omitted for the benefit of the sufferers, if the matter has been sufficiently proved by other means. In order to facilitate this business, the insurance companies are taking steps to open temporary offices in the raided areas.

In case the property insured has been completely destroyed, the determination of the damage will not take much time, and insurance money will be paid within 30 days of the filing of the claim, but in other cases payment will be delayed more or less, on account of the time required in determining the extent of the damage.

The insurance money will be paid in cash up to ¥3,000, and the excess amount will be settled by other methods.

TOAD POISONS STUDIED

Chemical Structure, Relations Determined by Savant

A noteworthy contribution has been made to both organic chemistry and biochemistry by Munio Kotake, recent recipient of the Imperial Prize for his thesis on "Chemical Studies on Toad Poisons." The savant and his co-workers, after making chemical studies of the poisonous constituents of the Japanese toad (Bufo bufo japonicus), have been able to determine chemical structure and configuration of bufalin and of other constituents of toad poisons having a similar chemical structure.

In these studies, alcoholic extracts from fresh toad skins and also from the Chinese drug "Chan Su" (toad poisons) were used. The poisonous constituents were extracted and isolated in pure crystalline state, and highly purified by chromatographic method. Four new compounds: Gamabufalin ($C_{24}H_{34}O_5$), Cinobufotalin ($C_{24}H_{36}O_{73}$, Bufalin ($C_{24}H_{34}O_4$), and Cinobufagin ($C_{26}H_{34}O_6$) were obtained.

Kotake, therefore, established that these four, together with bufotalin ($C_{26}H_{36}O_6C_2H_5OH$) which was derived from the European toad by Wieland constitute the five poisonous constituents of toad poison known up to date.

Kotake and his co-workers obtained 3 ketoethio-cholanic acids from bufalin which has the simplest structure among the poisonous constitutents. Moreover, this same acid was also derived from lithocholic acid which is an important bile acid, thereby the relation between the toad poison and bile acids was successfully established. The same workers on the other hand, obtained 3.7 diketoethio-cholanic acid both from gamabufotalin and also desoxycholic acid, making clear the relation between the two.

World Outlook Clarified

Katsuo Okazaki, Director of the Foreign Office Publicity Bureau, gave a lecture on "The Latest International Situation" at a regular meeting of the Kasumigaseki Kai at Building No. 5 in the compounds of the Foreign Office on Tuesday afternoon.

Japanese Aims to Cure Spinal Meningitis By Employing Cerebral Artery Injections

A new ray of hope was cast on the treatment of spinal meningitis which has a fatality rate of 80 per cent, by Dr. Kazuo Kanei, assistant instructor at the Asahi Medical College of Keijo, Chosen, when he recently applied cerebral artery injections on a patient in Seishin who had been given up as hopeless.

Spinal meningitis is infectious, and with no known way to prevent contagion, the disease has been regarded with fear. Dr. Kanei began his treatment of the patient at Seishin on the seventh day after the patient had entered the hospital and had been given up as hopeless.

Dr. Kanei's method of cerebral artery injections is the first of its kind in the world in the treatment of the disease.

The injections were carried out four times in four days. Although the results have not yet been announced, if this method is proved to be definitely effective, this disease will come within the possibility of conquest. Much is expected of further research.

EMERGENCY BRINGS OUT REAL NIPPON CHARACTER

Ethical and Aesthetic Features Of Home Life in Japanese Empire Explained

By NYOZEKAN HASEGAWA

(Continued From Yesterday)

It is for this reason that, in Japan, dishes which are essentially kitchen utensils, are never released from their proper functions for show on the walls. All things of life, be they utensils or houses, are not allowed to take exaggerated and showy shapes, a proceeding which is regarded as tantamount to the act of wasting national vitality. No other nation with Japan's enormous national strength has such a simple form of living as the Japanese nation. This simple form of living embodies the traditional attitude and method peculiar to the Japanese people who devote their entire vitality to increase their national power for existence. Even the beauty of form which, in most nations, is left absolutely free to find its own development, is, in Japan, charged with the function of helping in the inculcation of the national character. Fine art is not kept aloof as the property of the upper class; it is the companion of the masses in their daily life.

Do Not Go to Extremes

To say that Japanese civilization is the civilization of livelihood and that Japanese material and spiritual cultures bear on the actuality of livelihood is to say that the ethical and aesthetic character of the Japanese people is conditional by the actuality of living. It also means that the Japanese people do not go to extremes in the mentality and form of their life. Instead of giving free rein to feeling or sentiment, it is put under such restraints as are required by the actualities of life. Most nations are known to have committed, from ancient times, the error of using their power of civilization for releasing feeling or sentiment from the restraints imposed on it by the actualities of living. We see such examples in the sphere of material civilization, in ancient Egypt and in modern America, as I have already pointed out. In the sphere of spiritual civilization also, the ancient Greeks kept their philosophic civilization aloof from the actualities of Greek life and put the national life in the thraldom of transcendental philosophy, which led to the downfall of the Greek race. Ancient Indians caused the fall of their race because they allowed their religious civilization to lay waste their spiritual and material life. On the contrary, all in the spiritual and material culture of the Japanese people have served as fuel for generating vitality and have done much to increase the tractive power and the speed of their racial locomotive. By at once giving strong vitality to the Japanese people and bestowing ethical and aesthetic character on this vital power, they are enabling the Japanese to live their racial life most securely and usefully.

Not Mixed With Chinese

When ancient Japanese came into contact with Chinese civilization, they took care not to allow the essential character of their traditional culture to be vitiated or skewed by Chinese culture, and suceeded in building a synthetic culture on the basis of solid inherent national character. All this is attributable to the fact that the way had, from ages of antiquity, been paved for upholding stoutly the ethical and aesthetic character of Japanese life. That is, the Japanese racial state had been in good form long before the importation of Chinese civilization and her national history and literature as well as her national language had been kept in a quite perfect form.

When Western civilization was imported into Japan in the Meiji Era, the Japanese people absorbed and digested it rapidly and, within a century, they elevated the standard of Japanese racial life to the world level. This would have been impossible but for the national tradition that every phase of Japanese culture functions as motive power for increasing racial vitality. And it is ascribable to the style of Japanese everyday life in which the ethical and aesthetic character which is peculiarly Japanese is upheld stoutly in all matters.

The Japanese is the only Oriental people who has so far succeeded, in a short time, in turning Western science into its own property and using it as a weapon for protecting its own racial existence. This is due, not so much to the fact that the Japanese people are more wise and clever than other Oriental peoples, as to the fact that they have always been brought up in accordance with the tradition of maintaining the ethical and aesthetic character in their daily life. Even conceding that other Oriental peoples are possessed of the same degree of intellectual power as the Japanese in comprehending Western science, they are inferior to the Japanese people both in the will power of making Western science their own and in the earnestness with which they try to attain the object in view. The ethical character of Japanese people gives them a strong mental power, while their aesthetic character endows them with intuition which enables them to attain the end in view with rare exactitude. The traditional moral steadiness and aesthetic delicacy in the daily life of the Japanese people have made Japan what she is by enabling full play to be given to their traditional power when they came in contact with new scientific life.

It goes against the natural modesty of a Japanese for the present writer to describe with pride the beautiful traits of the Japanese people, but at the present time when the Japanese people are carrying out a very grand undertaking which will revolutionize the history of the world, all Japanese feel the necessity of putting themselves on their mettle by realizing the national character which has been nurtured since the times of remote antiquity. This is, indeed, the way to strengthen the self-confidence of the Japanese people.

AMERICAN WAGE EARNERS ENRAGED BY STIFF TAXES

Forced to Bear the Brunt of U.S. War Burden As Income Tax Is Increased

Although up to the beginning of the war President Roosevelt was able to increase the public debt of the United States without having to resort to taxing the middle and lower wage earners to any great extent, it has become clear in the past few years that Washington's astronomical war expenditures are making it more and more necessary to exploit the broad masses of the population as a source of national revenue, says a Berlin dispatch.

Up until the outbreak of war, the United States was known as a country of small taxes, but since then things have changed considerably with direct taxation being increased to an especially great extent. The income tax has been raised three times during the war, in addition to which a supplementary income tax, known as the "victory tax," was introduced.

For the first time in the history of the United States certain sections of American wage earners, who previously were exempt from any taxation, have been roped in as taxpayers by the Washington Administration.

An unmarried wage earner with an annual income of $1,500 today must pay 15 times the amount of taxes he was required to pay before the war. Men with incomes of $15,000 must pay 10 times and those earning $100,000 a year must pay twice the amount of their prewar taxes.

Moreover, the new methods employed in collecting taxes from the wage earners has led to an increase of the amounts exacted from the public. Tax dues are being deducted from the public. Tax dues are being deducted from the wages of American workers so that they are collected down to the last cent. On the other hand private parties and companies with big incomes are in a much more favorable position to evade taxation by covering up their actual profits.

Hence, the American workers are justifiably enraged. Though the corporation tax was increased several times during the war and a war profit tax introduced in the form of the so-called "excess profit tax", these are only on paper as the tax authorities in Roosevelt's capitalistic system are very lenient in defining what incomes and profits are to be taxed.

Moreover, a number of industrial branches, which today are piling up enormous profits, enjoy far-reaching privileges in the matter of wartime taxation. The metal and wood industries as well as gas and airway companies for example have none of their war profits taxed.

But even aside from these privileges, the big concerns and private industrialists have other ways and means of short-changing the Government so that the ordinary wage-earner in the United States is made to bear the brunt of the country's war burden.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REVISING REGULATIONS

Effective April 1; Object Is Adjustment, Simplification of Transport System

Simultaneously with the increasing of passenger transport charges on April 1, the Government Railways will institute certain revisions in the transport regulations, in order to adjust and simplify the transport system.

Among the principal changes will be the issuance of commutation tickets usable from any station to another on the Yamate line and the Chuo line between Kanda and Yoyogi, and Akihabara and Ochanomizu. Of the new changes, this alone will be effective from March 15. The new commutation tickets will be usable in the new 30-sen zones which will come into effect with the increase in ticket charges on April 1, and will be good for three months from the date of purchase.

Second among the changes in passenger transport regulations will be the limitation to one from the present three of the number of children under six who may be carried free of charge if with an adult.

The new regulations will also prohibit the use by other persons of tickets issued to a designated individual after a study of his name, objectives for the trip, his status, and so forth.

Also, according to the new regulations, regular tickets will become void if the holder detrains within 100 kilometers either from the point of boarding or from the destination.

The change in regulations will also make tickets on the Kyoto-Akashi line, Katamachi-Shijonawate line, and the Osaka-Wakayama line good for only one day and void if the holder detrains before his destination, as in the case of tram zones in Tokyo and on the Joto and Nishinari lines in Osaka.

Whereas at the present only tickets to points within Tokyo Metropolis from stations more than 151 kilometers distant from Tokyo Station are priced on the basis of the distance from that station to Tokyo Station, and not on the distance to the individual station within Tokyo Metropolis, this system will hereafter apply to stations more than 101 kilometers distant from Tokyo Station.

A similar system will apply to tickets to stations within Osaka. Also tickets between stations from 51 to 100 kilometers distant from Tokyo Station and stations on the Yamate line and the Chuo line between Kanda and Yoyogi, and Akihabara and Ochanomizu, will be priced on the basis of the distance between that station and Tokyo Station.

THAI ECONOMY SECURED

Firm Steps Taken to Enhance War Cooperation With Japan

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BANGKOK, March 4.—Thai papers are giving prominence to the operations being developed along the Irrawaddy River and are forecasting the approach of the time for decisive fighting. They, however, are firm in their conviction of a Japanese victory, and Thailand's measures for cooperation with Japan are being unshakably propelled.

The economic measures recently taken were of course aimed at stabilizing Thailand's financial and economic structure, for prices have been gradually rising in the country. But as indicated in the words of Prime Minister Khuang Aphaiwong that "if the national finances and economy are not stabilized in this manner, we cannot cooperate with the operations of the Japanese," they were a manifestation of war cooperation.

Rice, which plays the foremost role in Thailand's economy, is still cheap despite the fact that last year's crop was below normal. Even then it was more than enough to supply the demand in the country, and also with the vast amounts which are stored, the price of a bale of rice is only 40 bahts despite the rise in the prices of other commodities. The supply of other grains, and vegetables, meat and fish is safe. The general public is suffering some inconveniences in clothing and common daily necessities due to the stoppage of imports and the rise in their prices, but the Government is tackling this problem with intense determination to solve it.

JAPAN'S WOMEN LEADERS VOICE FIRM WAR RESOLVE

Grimly Determined to Do Their Full Share in Defense of Their Nation

Manifesting the firm determination of the Japanese women to defend their country at this critical stage of the war, Mrs. Setsuko Hani, Mrs. Toshiko Matsudaira and Mrs. Toshiko Ujiie, all noted women leaders, made the following remarks:

Mrs. Hani of the Federation for National Service through Industry, said, "We must be prepared for an enemy landing attempt on the mainland of Japan. We Japanese women are firmly resolved to fight to the last, but in order to do that, we must further bolster our cooperation and exert further efforts to help one another. At this critical juncture, women must be better informed concerning the current critical war situation."

Mrs. Matsudaira stated, "There is no doubt that the enemy will attempt to land on Japan, but we are not in the least afraid. Japanese boys have been brought up as children of the State from their childhood, but we women are also children of the State. In that sense, there is no difference between men and women for all are determined to defend the 'Divine' at all costs."

Mrs. Ujiie declared, "We must be well armed physically as well as spiritually in order to confront the enemy. For the purpose of carrying out anti-air raid measures, organizations among women are indispensable. To be prepared for all eventualities, women must be better acquainted with the progress of the war situation."

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An Economic Charter for The Americas

In proposing an Economic Charter for the Americas, the United States delegation to the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference now meeting in Mexico City showed how intent the United States continues to be in extending her economic control over Latin America. For an analysis of this proposed Charter reveals that, while purporting to facilitate the economic welfare of all the Americas, its provisions are designed particularly to strengthen the United States' exploitation of the Latin American countries.

The avowed three-fold objectives of the Charter themselves contain unmistakable hints as to the motives of the United States. The first objective, namely, to facilitate the further mobilization of the economic resources of the Western Hemisphere for the prosecution of the war, is designed to gear even more closely than ever the economies of the Latin American countries to the support and maintenance of the military efforts of the United States in an overseas war in which the Latin American countries have no real concern. The second objective, to facilitate "an orderly postwar transition to peacetime economy," is a euphemistic way of saying that the United States hopes to use the absorptive power of the Latin American countries to help cushion the shock which the United States' economy is bound to suffer when the end of the war results in a sudden contraction of her war industries. The third objective, to establish "a constructive basis for sound postwar economic developments", hides the intention of the United States to utilize Latin America as one of her chief fields of exploitation in an effort to maintain her production permanently in peacetime on as abnormally over-expanded a basis as in the present wartime period.

These latter two objectives are made clear in the statement that the Charter would aim at endorsing the international financial and agricultural proposals of the Bretton Woods and Virginia Hot Springs Conferences. The notorious character of these conferences as instruments for pushing the United States' schemes for establishing her economic dominance over the world is too well known to require comment.

As in the case of her proposals at the Bretton Woods Conference, the United States in her Economic Charter for the Americas again proposes "the reduction of trade barriers and the elimination of cartels which restrict international trade". The purpose is obviously to facilitate the free movement of United States exports into other countries after the war so that the United States might continue to make full use of her present over-expanded productive power. But the United States does not conceive of this process as anything but a one-way traffic. Despite the beginnings of some theoretical acknowledgment in some circles in the United States of the desirability of reducing the inordinately high tariff wall which surrounds that country, the United States has made no tangible move on her part to remove effectively this barrier to reciprocal trade.

What she insists upon is the one-sided removal of trade barriers by other countries while she maintains her own barriers, and the elimination of foreign cartels which offer her competition while her own giant corporations engage in extending their enterprises abroad. The only imports which she is willing to accept are raw materials necessary to her industries, and indeed as to these she insists on a regular flow as evidenced by the provision in the proposed Charter for "equal access to raw materials" and that "each American republic do all within its power to supply the others with articles and products essential for the maintenance of the domestic economies of the consuming countries."

But to the countries of Latin America, the most sinister feature of the proposed Charter are the provisions which would facilitate the entrenchment of the United States' capitalistic enterprises within their borders. Many of the Latin American countries have had a long history of grief over the oppressive exploitation which giant corporations from north of the Rio Grande have carried out within their territories, pre-empting the land, oil resources, mines, and other assets for the profit of the North American stock-holders and to the impoverishment of the native population. Not only economically, but politically as well, these mammoth United States interests have held many a Latin American administration in virtual thrall. A few Latin American countries, Mexico for example, have after a long struggle barely managed to expropriate the worst of these economic invaders in the face of a bitter opposition from the United States. Other countries, less fortunate, are even now struggling vainly to free themselves from the clutches of the alien corporations.

Now the United States proposes official sanction for the extension of these capitalistic enterprises. She would restrict the efforts of the Latin American countries to safeguard their interests from the encroachment of these exploiters. There can be no other meaning to the provisions of the proposed Charter which call for "just and equitable treatment of foreign capital", for "encouragement of private enterprises", for the removal of alleged "discriminations which have been imposed on grounds of nationality against foreign persons or their skills or against foreign countries", and that "the American republics should encourage full utilization of the technical knowledge and capital of the other countries in their economic developments".

These provisions, moreover, are not to have the universal applicability which their generalized phraseology might infer, for the United States insists on the strict exclusion of those whom she terms "Axis war criminals and their agents" and others considered undesirable "for reasons of hemispheric security". Through such flexible designations, the United States would exclude all who might offer her formidable competition, leaving only her own nationals and corporations among the foreign persons and capital eligible for infiltration into the Latin American countries.

Under the guise of a system to facilitate the economic welfare of all the Americas, therefore, the United States has proposed a scheme designed to promote her own domestic economic profit and to advance her monopolistic imperialistic exploitation of Latin America.

A Year Ago Today

March 7, 1944

Waves of four-engined anti-Axis bombers attacked Rome, it was revealed. The raiders flew over the targets at comparatively low level and bombed the Ostiense and Trastevere districts.

* * *

The losses of two cruisers, one mine-layer, ten destroyers, two submarines and ten minor warships incurred by the anti-Axis naval forces since the beginning of the Sicily campaign in the Mediterranean were announced by the First Lord of the Admiralty Albert V. Alexander in the House of Commons, a London dispatch disclosed.

* * *

Altogether 14 enemy planes of unidentified category tried to invade Taroa Island in the afternoon. Counterattacked by severe anti-aircraft guns of the Japanese Units there, all the invaders failed to attain their object and fled. No damage was caused to our side.

* * *

A formation of 30 enemy TBF's came attacking our position on Yaluit Island in the morning. Immediately responding with furious anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese Units garrisoned there downed two of the enemy raiders and repulsed all the others. Minor damage was caused on the ground to our side.

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM

Welfare of Latin America Disregarded at Conference

The so-called Economic Charter of the Americas which was introduced by the United States at the Pan-American Conference now being held at Mexico City is a masterpiece of camouflage. This Charter, avowedly designed to lay down a constructive basis for the sound postwar economic development of the Western Hemisphere, provides that the American Republics shall agree to (1) the reduction of trade barriers, the elimination of cartels and other discriminatory measures, (2) equal access to raw materials in accordance with the Atlantic Charter, (3) just and equitable treatment of foreign capital, and (4) the encouragement of private enterprise.

Like the Bretton Woods plan, this so-called Charter is a part of the grand economic strategy of the United States to ensure her own postwar prosperity. It is a document which has been ingeniously framed to syphon off the wealth of the Latin American countries through the exploitation of their human and natural resources. Far from being a Charter which would presumably guarantee real economic development for the countries below the Rio Grande, it is a cloak to cover up the United States' traditional policy of economic imperialism in the Western Hemisphere.

That the application of this hocus Charter will only result in the promotion of the United States' economic prosperity to the exclusion of the welfare of others can be easily demonstrated. The United States today, as a result of the present war, has expanded her industries to a scale unknown in the past. Her war industries, once they are converted back to the production of peacetime goods, will be able to carry on a remorseless and almost irresistible trade expansion drive. On the other hand, the Latin American industries are still in their infant stage and ill-prepared to compete with those of the Northern Colossus. The removal of the trade barriers by the South American neighbors can, therefore, lead only to one thing. It will lead to the inundation of their markets with the consumer's and cast-off producer's goods of the United States. It will mean that they will have to give up their ambition to develop an independent and integrated economic system which is the only key to their release from the imperialistic encroachments of their northern neighbor.

Relations Uncomplementary

There is another reason why this Charter cannot contribute to the real economic progress of the Latin American countries. That is due to the fact that the economic relations of the United States and her southern neighbors have never been complementary. As the trade statistics will reveal, the trade of the South American countries in the past has been carried on mostly with the European countries. The application of this Charter will, therefore, result in the establishment of an abnormal and artificial economic relationship between the United States and the countries south of the Rio Grande which would hardly be conducive to the formation of a sound economic framework in these countries. The reciprocal trade agreements which the United States has been championing since 1933 as the best formula for the revival of greater international trade, for instance, have not brought any real economic benefits to Latin America. Official trade statistics show that the United States' reciprocal trade pacts with the Latin American countries have resulted in the expansion of the United States exports to them and not in the enlargement of their shipments to her.

But a more sinister feature of this hocus Charter is the fact that it seems to visualize the formation of a sort of Zollverein under the leadership of the United States. The agreement on the lowering of tariffs would not only give free entrance to the exports of the United States to the Latin American markets but would also jeopardize their sale of raw materials to the European countries. Again, the acceptance of the United States' principle of non-discrimination in trade would mean that her neighbors would have to give up their preferential treatment of goods from Britain and other countries of Europe which have been taking a good share of Latin American exports. It would thus appear that the acceptance of this principle by the South American nations is intended to insure non-discrimination of made-in-the-United States products and discrimination indirectly of British-made goods. Moreover, the broad outlines of this "Economic Charter" also seem to have been directed against the various economic treaties which, during the past few years, have been signed among Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia for the purpose of developing their mutual trade and for strengthening their economic foundations the better to resist the economic invasion of the Northern Colossus.

The various implications of this bland Charter thus demonstrate that it is "Dollar Diplomacy" in a new garb. To be sure, there has been much discussion in the United States recently about reducing her tariff walls to permit the importation of South American products. But it must be pointed out that this ballyhoo about lowering tariff schedules has all been officially-inspired. The domestic economic pressure groups and the American people, as a whole, are still in favor of high tariffs, and it is unlikely that Congress will take any action on tariffs in the face of this fact. Moreover, the United States' glib interest in low tariffs and in the elimination of other commercial obstacles is open to question in view of the reservation in Article Five of the Atlantic Charter which provides for due respect for the "existing obligations" of the Anglo-American countries in the postwar world trade. By "existing obligations" is meant, the United States' right to maintain her tariffs and the British right to keep their preferential trade system. But even if the United States in the future should pare down her custom duties, the step can have no real importance. It would be no more than a gesture, for, in view of her enormous production facilities, the Latin American countries would be in no position to offer the United States any competition in her own market.

It remains to be seen whether the United States will force the acceptance of this spurious Charter on the Latin American countries and whether these countries will be able to revise this resolution of the United States into a non-binding declaration. The events now unfolding at the Mexico City Conference merit close watching as they reveal not only the sinister economic ambition of the United States but also her intention to close the South American Continent to British economic influence.

OUR WAR AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Anglo-Americans Have Always Regarded East Asiatic Races With Contempt and Animosity

By CHUICHI OHASHI
Former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

The current war is for the preservation of our own nation as well as for the emancipation of Greater East Asia from the yoke of Anglo-American domination and tyranny. At the same time, it may truly be said that the war is also being fought to eradicate the racial prejudice and racial superiority complex of the Anglo-American races. It is said that the Americans entertain greater enmity against the Japanese than against the Germans. I am convinced that this is due, not so much to our surprise attack on Pearl Harbor nor to the fact that American imperialism has been directed toward Greater East Asia, but predominately to the deeply-imbedded racial animosity which the Americans entertain against the Japanese race. To prove this fact; it is sufficient to point to the existence of laws in the United States prohibiting the ownership and lease of land by Asiatics as well as their naturalization. I shall endorse my observation by citing my own experiences during my stay in the United States.

For full seven years from 1919 to 1926 I was in the United States serving in the diplomatic and consular service. For four years I was in Seattle and Los Angeles. At that time there was an intense anti-Japanese agitation in the Pacific Coast States, and legal and social discrimination against the Japanese being widespread. The anti-Japanese Immigration Act of July, 1924, was the greatest of all such discriminatory acts. Now, I wish to call the attention of the readers to one point in this connection, and it is the fact that American exclusion against the Japanese was not so severe as that which was shown to the Chinese several decades before, when many Chinese were actually massacred by American mobs. This is not because American racial prejudice against the Japanese immigrants was milder than that entertained against the Chinese immigrants, but because the Americans realized that, if they killed Japanese in America, there would be serious consequences, including the possibility of war between the two countries. This American realization came from their understanding of the gospel of force rather than the gospel of God.

Now, it is to be admitted that American sympathy was shown toward our victims of the great earthquake and fire of 1923 when the United States sent Japan relief supplies. But the same officials of the American Government who sent us relief goods approved the anti-Japanese immigration law shortly afterward, thereby branding the Japanese race as being racially inferior. These two acts may appear paradoxical on the surface, but in reality both are another evidence of the fact that the Americans are believers in the gospel of might.

Propelling Force of U.S. Diplomacy

Everybody knows that America's imperialistic designs on East Asia have been the propelling force of American diplomacy since the 19th century. It was due to this fact that the United States supported Japan as her instrument in checking Czarist Russia's territorial ambitions in East Asia up to the time of the Russo-Japanese War. But as soon as Japan began to extend her power to the Asiatic Continent following her victory over Russia, the United States began obstructing Japan's policy by lending support to China on all occasions. This American policy of obstruction reached its zenith at the Washington Conference. It is clear that the display of American sympathy for the great earthquake and fire of Kanto was intended at least in part to cool off the anti-American sentiment of the Japanese people who had been witness of the over-bearing and repressive attitude of the United States at the Washington Conference. And the United States passed the anti-Japanese Immigration Act in 1924, because she believed that Japan was not in a position, in view of the earthquake disaster of 1923 to make any effective protest against the exclusion act of the United States. Some Americans believe that the passage of this act by Congress was precipitated by Ambassador Hanihara's mention of the phrase "grave consequences" which, they said, meant the possible effect which the passage of this Act would have on the diplomatic relations between the two nations. But I happen to know that Ambassador Hanihara used that particular phrase after consultation beforehand with Secretary of State Hughes who had even suggested that he use that phrase. Such being the case, President Coolidge was being insincere toward Japan when, instead of opposing the bill and referring it back to Congress for reconsideration, he signed it immediately and without hesitation. At that time I was consul in Seattle, Washington, and I can never forget the distressing scene of some 2,000 Japanese immigrants who tried to return to the United States before the passage of the anti-Japanese Immigration Act on July 1 and who were confined in a cold concrete warehouse for days but who were finally heartlessly made to return to Japan. Because of this inhuman treatment, parents were separated from their children and wives from their husbands, on both sides of the Pacific Ocean. I also recollect one particular, merciless prosecutor named Colby who, with the support of a Yellow Seattle newspaper, drove away Japanese farmers who were peacefully tilling very small pieces of land to earn their daily livelihood, while Japanese domestic workers in the city of Bellingham were similarly deported. I was fired with much indignation by these acts of inhumanity not so much as a consular official but as a Japanese subject.

Voices of Opposition

True, there were some American citizens on the Pacific coast who voiced opposition to the anti-Japanese movement. Toward these people, I felt grateful. But nearly all of them had been missionaries and had lived in Japan, while others had some economic interests with Japan. But there was one citizen in Seattle by the name of Thomas Burk who was irrevocably opposed to all discriminatory acts against the Japanese. He died in New York while he was delivering a speech in defense of the Japanese. Whether or not his opposition to racial prejudice and discrimination came from the fact that his wife had Indian blood, his existence as a solitary citizen of justice was a refreshing episode during these turbulent days. And I still feel grateful toward the impartial attitude of this American. Because of my direct and personal experience in the most of the stubborn racial prejudice and discrimination of the American people toward the Japanese, I made up my mind to go back to Japan and unite all the peoples of Asia in a great rally against the inhuman acts of the Americans. I was convinced that such a unity among all the peoples of Asia was the only way of answering the cruel American treatment of the Asiatics.

I returned to Japan in 1926, and after a lapse of several years I was appointed consul-general at Harbin. It was while I was at this post that the Manchurian Incident occurred. I participated in the work of laying the foundation for Manchoukuo in that official capacity. In this role I was driven by my fervent desire to unite all the peoples of the Asiatic nations against the racial prejudice of the Anglo-Saxons. The establishment of Manchoukuo was the first step toward the realization of this ambition of mine. And it was because of this desire and ambition that during my stay in Manchoukuo for eight years I always took sides with the Manchoukoans whose standpoint I tried to appreciate. My only regret is that I was not able to do more.

The Anglo-American peoples display gross self-conceitedness and look down upon other races and their cultures with contemptuous arrogance and with a sense of racial superiority. They regard the Asiatics only as their tools or slaves whom they would sacrifice for the furtherance of their own welfare and happiness, and for the maintenance of their extravagant way of living. The Anglo-American's have the habit of pointing to the impoverished conditions of the Asiatics and their low standard of living although the Anglo-Americans themselves are responsible for the low living standard of the Asiatic peoples which had been brought about by their policy of exploiting the peoples of this continent. The living standard of the Asiatics became low in proportion to the rise in the living standard of the Anglo-Americans. The enemy has been attempting to eradicate the Japanese race from the face of the earth, so that he may subject the rest of the Asiatics to permanent slavery and thus continue to enjoy his own extravagant living standard. But the Almighty will not permit the iniquitous Anglo-Saxons to continue their pernicious activities without end, and the time is coming when these haughty Anglo-Saxons will go the way of the Greeks and the Romans of the past. Just as in the case of individuals, nations stand on a perilous precipice when they are at the height of their arrogance and power. The speed of their downfall is proportionate to the magnitude of their arrogance. The existing opposition between communistic Russia and the capitalist Anglo-American countries and the persistent friction between the two Anglo-Saxon nations may be said to be a trick of destiny, which no postwar security plan or any conference of "the Big Three" nations can hope to settle.

Magnanimity Toward All Races

Happily, our national tradition has been forever a symbol of magnanimity toward all alien races and culture, including the Negroes and their culture as well. We should be ever ready to do away with any racial pride over others so that we may be true to the spirit of our national foundation, namely, love for all races and non-discrimination.

It is clearly established in our national history that Emperor Jimmu, the Founder of our nation, was magnanimous toward all the alien people who came under his rule during his expedition to the eastern part of the Japanese islands, and the idea of "Hakko Iu" contained in his Imperial Rescript expresses his spirit of benevolence and generosity toward alien races. The following poem of the Emperor Meiji may be considered as an interpretation of this conception of "Hakko Iu":

"Yomo no umi mina hara-
kara to
omoo yo ni,
Nado nami kaze no
Tachi sawagu ran",

(Why these winds and waves raging over the world in which all peoples, methinks, are brothers?).

I am convinced that the spirit of "Hakko Iu" is that of benevolence toward all the races of the world as is corroborated by all the writings of the ancient sages and religious leaders in the East, and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations may be considered as a concrete manifestation of this great spirit. Our people had once been despoiled by the ideas of the Anglo-Saxons, but now, as a result of our racial spiritual reawakening, we are now determined to carry out our national ideals.

Our national ideal of universal brotherhood necessarily implies the principle of racial equality. But this does not mean that all races should be treated without any discrimination under all circumstances and in all respects. Although each individual and races is equal to one another as human beings the capacities of different individuals and different races differ according to their environments and traditions. It is because of this racial diversity that mankind is able to form an orderly society and maintain peaceful order. This, in effect, is the meaning of "Hakko Iu": to let each nation enjoy its own proper place and station in life. This spirit of our national foundation is expressed in the preamble to the Treaty of Alliance among the three nations of Japan, Germany and Italy, and by virtue of this treaty Germany which is considered to have a different racial conception from ours has indicated that that country also has the same spirit of racial ideal.

The Anglo-American countries profess Christianity with its ideal of universal brotherhood, but in reality they have become believers of force and Mammonism and this is the fundamental cause of the present world war. They look down on all other races and regard the Asiatics with special contempt and they regard us Japanese with a sense of antipathy in addition to contempt. This is why they call us barbarians and intend to eradicate the Japanese race from the face of the earth. And therein lies reason for the severity of the present war. The enemy evidently believes that he could put under permanent slavery all the Asiatic peoples, once he succeeds in eradicating the Japanese people, and make them the object of his exploitation. Thus, our defeat by such an enemy will mean not only the total extinction of all the Asiatic peoples but also the destruction of human civilization and human love from the entire world. It is because we Japanese realize all these disastrous consequences to humanity which would follow in the wake of the enemy's victory that we are irrevocably determined to win this titanic war, no matter how great may be the sacrifices.

CRITICISMS OF UNITED NATIONS PLAN

Lacks Structure for Peaceful Changes of Status Quo

By KISABURO YOKOTA
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II

Finally, I would like to make some criticisms. The most basic criticism is that sufficient consideration has not been paid in regard to peaceful changes of the status quo. The society never remains still. It is always moving. This movement cannot always said to be forward. It sometimes retrogrades. However, the movement is continuous. It does not remain still a second. It is therefore utterly irrational to adhere to the status quo by all means. Not only that, it is dangerous to do so. "An explosion will occur sooner or later by adhering strictly to the status quo. It is therefore necessary to make peaceful and appropriate changes in accordance with the actual changes of society. It is not only necessary but rational to do so. This also applies to international society. One can say that this applies all the more so to international society. As the conditions in various countries greatly differ from each other, mutual relations between these nations are of a very fluid nature and are always provoke striking changes.

One of the points on which the League of Nations was criticized was that it was unable to make peaceful and appropriate changes in this international society which is of a very fluid nature. Although the League of Nations' greatest duty was to secure peace and security, her attempts in this respect ended in maintaining the status quo. It goes without saying that the League of Nations was not entirely indifferent in making changes in the status quo. There was a regulation in this respect in the 19th article in the Covenant of the League but it was not applied. The League in later years was therefore criticized in some circles as an organ to maintain the status quo.

A Serious Defect

Taking this fact into consideration, it must be said to be a serious defect that there is no special regulation in the United Nations plan regarding peaceful changes of the status quo. The need for these changes has been fully understood through experiences in the past and especially through the experiences of the League of Nations. These experiences must be utilized and a structure concerning peaceful changes must be constructed by all means in the future international structure. This need is felt all the more keenly in view of the fact that the proposed United Nations is a reorganization of the League of Nations. The United Nations plan in this respect is inferior to the League of Nations for the League of Nations at least possessed a special regulation concerning changes in the status quo. It is thus clear that full consideration is not paid in the United Nations on the question of peaceful changes and it must be said that the lack of a concrete plan in this respect constitutes a serious defect of the United Nations.

Another serious defect or, speaking more accurately, which will most probably become a serious defect is the method of voting in the security council. This point is still undecided. According to press reports, it is said that a difference of opinion on this matter exists between the United States and Britain on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other, and that an agreement failed to be reached as a result. It requires no further mentioning here that these three nations constitute the nucleus of the anti-Axis nations and that these three nations must become the pillar and motive power of the international structure planned by the anti-Axis nations if it should be established. This structure will function satisfactorily only when there is complete unity and cooperation among the Big Three. It bodes ill that a disagreement existed from the beginning among the three nations regarding the most important point of the most important organ of the peace machinery and that this matter was left unsettled. It must be said that this is not only a serious defect in the draft itself but it will cast a dark shadow on its management in the future. These three nations apparently possess considerable fundamental differences which cannot be easily adjusted.

There will be various other defects and weak points besides the aforementioned ones upon closer examination. I will, however, refrain from pointing them out one by one in this article. It is not appropriate to conduct criticism in details as this draft itself is not yet a definite one and as the limited space here will not permit such a detailed examination. It is all the more so when one recalls the fact that the so-called United Nations stands on the assumption of an anti-Axis victory. I called the attention of the reader to this point in the beginning of this article but I wish to repeat this again.

(End)

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, March 6

UNSHAKABLE UNITY

YOMIURI—The enemy's air raids are becoming more systematic and larger in scale. A particular feature has been the recent frequent indiscriminate bombing of shopping centers and residential quarters. While this is, needless to say, intended indirectly to destroy our fighting strength, there is a great deal of intentional scheming in it, too.

Enemy planes in their bombing raids on the western part of the Kanto area scattered propaganda leaflets. Their contents were absurd and only served to reveal the enemy's ignorance of the national characteristics of the Japanese. However, no matter when and in what form the enemy makes his schemes, they unvariably have one definite focal point. And that is his attempt to estrange the military, officials and civilians from each other and thereby stir up domestic trouble here.

U.S. Undersecretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, spent 10 years in Tokyo in the capacity of U.S. Ambassador to Japan. In his third public speech since his return to America following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, that is, on September 18, 1942, on the 11th anniversary of the Manchurian Incident, at Syracuse, N.Y., he stated as follows:

"In November, 1939, when the Japanese Forces were fighting in China I put down in my diary: "To hope that the Japanese Forces would lose their prestige, is like expecting Heaven on earth. The Japanese Forces are firmly united with the Japanese people—it is impossible to divide them. Apart from the fact that Japan is fighting America, nothing has changed in that situation today as compared with the situation of three years ago."

In that speech, Grew himself has admitted how much he had during those 10 years in Tokyo been ever on the lookout for the outbreak of domestic trouble in Japan, which he desired above all. However, in spite of that urgent "hope," he himself has stated in his diary that the "loss of prestige of the Japanese Forces" and the 'dividing' of the Japanese Forces and people is as 'impossible' as 'expecting Heaven on earth.'" The outbreak of trouble among the military, officials and people in our country has even in prewar days been the desire of the Americans. Now it must definitely be said that the enemy is concentrating ever more all his propaganda power on this one purpose.

It goes without saying that in spite of the enemy's schemes, the people of the Empire united as one are not faltering in the least. In the spiritual preparedness of the people, there is no weak spot which can be taken advantage of by the enemy.

TOTAL MOBILIZATION FOR VICTORY

TOKYO SHIMBUN—If the phase and aspects of the war situation being faced by our country are considered calmly, it goes without saying that for the further strengthening of the fighting power not only materials, but everything must be employed in the most concentrated and most efficient way. That the enemy, in particular America, has been turning all fighting strength available against his country—this can be understood even from the one statement made by Grew in his speech before a meeting of foreign newspapermen at New York when he said that the amount of shipping employed in the Yiojima operations has been greater than the shipping used by the anti-Axis forces in the landing on Western France.

Not only that, it is moreover common knowledge that America is trying to pour, in addition to her own fighting strength also that of Britain and Chungking against Japan to the highest possible extent. It is the enemy's intention thus to blast the fighting power of Japan as speedily as possible.

If this enemy plan, his war strategy based on this plan, and the present war situation are considered together, then the most urgent task at the present moment is the all-out mobilization for strengthening the fighting power in all phases. This urgency is being fully expressed by the fact that the characters for the word "kessen" meaning "decisive war" have been replaced by the characters, meaning "sanguinary war." We have thus reached a stage in which everything must be turned into fighting power. And in view of this, the Government has further consolidated its determination.

Bad Company

A drunkard was hailed in court charged with being drunk and disorderly.

"Any excuse?" asked the judge.

"Yes, Your Honor. I got into bad company."

"What sort of bad company?"

"Well, I got a present of a bottle of whisky and I met two teetotalers."